

past—who now have colluded to slash oil production, distort the market, and drive up the price of oil, which has climbed to about \$32 a barrel, up from \$12 this time last year.

But we need not sit idly by. There are actions we can take to break the resolve of these oil producing countries. A release of oil from our Strategic Petroleum Reserves would have an immediate and dramatic impact on the price of oil—and send a strong signal to oil producing countries that the U.S. will not stand for unfair and harmful trade practices.

Today I am introducing legislation expressing the sense of Congress that the President and Secretary of Energy immediately draw upon the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to supplement the oil market in the United States, bring the price of fuel back down to reasonable levels, and counter the anti-competitive practices of oil producing countries and the economic hardship they have caused Americans.

Identical legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Senators SCHUMER and COLLINS. I urge my colleagues to join me in calling upon the Administration to use the authority it already has—and indeed has used in the past—to draw upon our oil reserves and come to the assistance of businesses and consumers across the country.

HONORING ANNE STANBACK FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to Anne Stanback for her service and dedication to the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund (CWEALF).

As the Executive Director of the Connecticut Women's Education and Legal Fund, Anne has led the organization in its mission to empower women and their families to achieve equal opportunities in their personal and professional lives. After a five year tenure at the helm of this organization, Anne is closing this chapter of her professional life to seek new endeavors. Her unique combination of energy and spirit has brought great success to the CWEALF.

Recently celebrating its 25th anniversary, CWEALF has long been a powerful voice for women's rights—a vital source of solidarity and inspiration for women. Under Anne's leadership, CWEALF has expanded its membership, accessibility, and programs, ensuring that the voices of women across Connecticut are heard. With Anne as Executive Director, CWEALF established a toll free referral hotline, allowing women access to legal information and referral services. They also established a \$250,000 endowment and increased membership, ensuring that their services will be available well into the future.

Anne has worked hard to ensure that the voices of women are not lost. With her guidance, CWEALF expanded its child-support program, which provides information to single mothers about child support enforcement laws. By educating child-care workers, CWEALF was able to establish community networks,

working to ensure the safety and security of our most precious resource—our children. One of the most impressive victories CWEALF has achieved under Anne's direction was blocking the establishment of a surgical center that was willing to extend reproductive healthcare services only to men. Anne and CWEALF led the opposition to this project, making a strong statement that in all facets of public and private life, women must be treated equally.

I applaud Anne's efforts to improve the lives of Connecticut women and their families—she is indeed a true role model for today's young women. It is an honor for me to join with the CWEALF organization to bid farewell to Anne and extend my best wishes to her and her family as she begins a new journey. Connecticut is truly a better place for her work.

SENIOR CITIZENS' FREEDOM TO WORK ACT OF 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2000

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the H.R. 5, the Senior Citizens Freedom to Work Act.

I would like to applaud the efforts of Representative SAM JOHNSON who sponsored this bill and my fellow republican colleagues. Your hard work on behalf of our nation's seniors to repeal the Social Security earnings limit should be commended.

Within North Carolina alone, 24,386 seniors were effected by the earnings limit in 1999, 2.1 percent of all seniors.

In my opinion, this tax is unfair and un-American.

Penalizing productive and hardworking citizens who choose to continue working during their golden years undermines the very fabric of this nation.

As the baby boom generation retires the number of effected seniors will only continue to rise.

Please join me in supporting this legislation to ensure that working seniors do not receive a smaller Social Security check just because they earn a paycheck.

HONORING THE LIFE AND CON- TRIBUTIONS OF E.R. (BOB) GREGG

HON. JIM TURNER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great American, a patriot and leader, a successful businessman, a fellow Texan and a good and loyal friend, E.R. (Bob) Gregg, who after many years of dedicated service to his community, to his county and to the State of Texas, passed away on November 19, 1999.

Following in the footsteps of his grandfather, Capt. E. L. Gregg, and his parents, Eldredge and Helena Gregg, Bob Gregg worked diligently and tirelessly to help those in need, to

strengthen East Texas' business community, and to improve our education system. Following graduation from Kemper Military Institute, the University of Texas at Austin and the Southern Methodist University School of Banking, the Rusk native served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War and held an officer's position with the Texas National Guard.

Bob's work with various organizations in East Texas and his list of contributions are numerous. Bob Gregg was very active in the banking community for more than 30 years and served as vice president, president and board chairman of Allied Texas Bank of Jacksonville. He was a Mason, a Past Potentate of the Sharon Shrine Temple in Tyler, a lifetime member of the Jaycees, and a recipient of the Jaycee's "One of the Five Outstanding Young Texans" award. He was a past chairman of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce and was named Jacksonville's Citizen of the Year in 1992. Because of his dedication to the value of education, he served for five years on the Jacksonville Independent School District Board of Trustees and for 18 years on the State Board of Education.

Bob Gregg was a dedicated member of the Jacksonville First United Methodist Church and a member and past president of the Jacksonville Lions Club. He was a charter member and three term past president of the Jacksonville Rodeo Association Board and treasurer of the Jacksonville Unit of the Salvation Army for 45 years. He was a board member of the Rusk Industrial Foundation and a member of the Board of Trustees of Lon Morris College, which he attended earlier in his life. From his post as a member of the Commissioners Court for a decade, Bob was a compelling and effective leader for East Texans. He had been Cherokee County Commissioner for precinct 1 since 1989 and was a member of the East Texas Council of Governments Executive Committee. He was also a member of the Region 1 Water Group and a board member of both the East Texas Housing Development and Cherokee County Crimestoppers.

Bob made a positive impact on the lives of many East Texans and personified the definition of a true and loyal American who set a high standard for us all to live by. He was an outstanding example to his family and friends, and has been as asset to the many communities that he touched over the years.

Mr. Speaker, it is with sincere gratitude and the utmost respect that I rise today to ask that you join me and our colleagues in honoring the selfless service of Bob Gregg, who will be missed by so many people who were lucky enough to know him. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my heart-felt condolences to his wife Mary, his two sons, and the entire Gregg family. Although Bob is no longer with us, his will and drive to make East Texas a better place will continue on forever.

IN MEMORY OF NEW YORK TIMES MANAGING EDITOR E. CLIFTON DANIEL, JR.

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death

of my friend Clifton Daniel, of Manhattan, New York. He was 87.

Mr. Daniel was born in Zebulon, North Carolina, in 1912. During high school summers, he worked behind the soda fountain in his father's drug store and contributed stories to the local newspaper. In 1933, he graduated from the University of North Carolina and was hired by the Raleigh News & Observer as a reporter, editor and columnist. After three years, Mr. Daniel went to New York to find another journalist position. The Associated Press hired him to report from Washington, Switzerland and London during the next six years.

In 1944, Mr. Daniel joined the New York Times, beginning his 33-year career with the newspaper. He developed a reputation for graceful writing and tireless reporting while in Britain covering the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. He left London to cover the Allied ground forces in Europe until the fighting ended. After the war was over, the New York Times named him the chief foreign correspondent in the Middle East, where he reported on the birth of Israel, the rise of Arab nationalism and the collapse of a Soviet Azerbaijani puppet state in northern Iran. He then returned to London, where he covered the death of King George VI and the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In 1954, he served as the Times's Moscow correspondent, winning an Overseas Press Club award in 1956 for his Moscow reporting.

Mr. Daniel continued his career at the New York Times and was named managing editor in 1964, the second highest editorial position at the newspaper. During his five years in that job, he is credited with injecting renewed life into the paper, seeking improved writing and expanded coverage of arts and society. Mr. Daniel then served as an associate editor and worked in New York Times broadcasting ventures until he became the Washington bureau chief in 1973. In addition to supervising the bureau, he wrote articles that chronicled the fall of President Nixon's administration and covered the new administration of President Ford. Upon announcing his retirement in 1977, Mr. Daniel spoke highly of the variety and excitement he experienced during his distinguished career at the New York Times.

On 21 April 1956, Mr. Daniel married Margaret Truman Daniel, former President Truman's only child. They met during a dinner party in 1955 and kept their romance a secret until a month before their wedding in Independence, Missouri.

Mr. Speaker, Clifton Daniel was a true friend and great American. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife of more than 43 years, Margaret; his four sons; and five grandchildren.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 3806 TO HONOR UNKNOWN CASUALTIES OF THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell my colleagues about my bill H.R. 3806, which I have introduced to correct the

omission of important information on the grave markers of service members who died in the December 7, 1941 air attack on Pearl Harbor, which launched the U.S. into World War II.

Six American battleships were sunk in the attack: including the U.S.S. *Arizona*, U.S.S. *Oklahoma*, U.S.S. *Nevada*, U.S.S. *California*, and U.S.S. *West Virginia*. Six destroyers and light cruisers were sunk or damaged. On the airfields, 164 planes were destroyed, with another 128 damaged.

However, what is truly staggering to me is the sheer loss of life. Altogether, 2,403 people were killed, and 2,340 of them served in the military.

Immediately after the attack, the military worked around-the-clock to recover remains and place them in temporary graves on the island of Oahu. Tragically, 961 of the bodies were never found.

The suddenness and severity of the attack made it difficult to identify many of those casualties who were found. Sometimes only ashes were recovered. Nevertheless, the Navy graves carried wooden crosses, which provided as much information as was known about the deceased.

Later, nearly a thousand remains were moved to their final resting place at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, located at Punchbowl Crater, in Honolulu, Hawaii. In 252 graves lie the remains of 647 casualties whose identities are unknown.

Regrettably, when these unknown remains were moved to Punchbowl, the information from the wooden crosses was not inscribed on the permanent gravestone. The gravestones today carry just the word, "UNKNOWN," and a few also include "December 7, 1941" as the date of death.

Surviving comrades and family members are carrying on the fight to better preserve their memory. A leader in this effort is Raymond Emory, a retired Navy chief petty officer from my state of Hawaii. As historian for the Pearl Harbor Survivor's Association, he spent thousands of hours over 12 years to research Navy burial records to learn more about these slain service members.

Ray Emory's research has so far established that 74 of the Punchbowl Cemetery grave sites carry the remains of 124 Navy crewmen from the U.S.S. *Arizona* who died on December 7, 1941. In more than a dozen of these cases, he also found out their duty station about the ship.

Navy historians have painstakingly double-checked Mr. Emory's research and have confirmed its accuracy. This information should be placed on the grave site markers along with the word, "Unknown." Surely a sailor whom we know died on board the U.S.S. *Arizona* should have his grave site marked to show he was an unknown sailor who died in the service of his country on board to U.S.S. *Arizona*.

My bill directs the Department of Veterans Affairs to add this new information to the grave markers, so that they will be remembered for their specific service on a specific ship, on a specific day in history.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure, as the very least we can do to honor their supreme sacrifice for their country.

ELIAN GONZALEZ

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2000

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I had the pleasure of reading these articles by James Taranto of the Wall Street Journal regarding the case of 6 year old Elian Gonzalez. I would highly recommend them to all who are interested in learning the truth about that sad case from someone who has thoroughly researched it with great insight and sensitivity and submit them for the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 31, 2000]

HAVANA'S HOSTAGES

(By James Taranto)

MIAMI.—No aspect of the Elian Gonzalez debate is more galling than the way Fidel Castro and his U.S. supporters have posed as champions of family unity. Havana routinely divides families by preventing children in Cuba from joining their parents in America, with nary an objection from the National Council of Churches and its allies in the fight for Elian's deportation.

There are no official statistics on the number of separated families; Cuban-American leaders here offer estimates ranging from hundreds to thousands. Many stateside family members hesitate to go public for fear of retaliation against kin in Cuba. But in three weeks, a new group called Mission Elian has documented 32 such cases. In some, children in Cuba are separated from both parents in America.

Typical is the story of Jose Cohen, the 35-year-old owner of a e-commerce company here. He had worked in Cuba's foreign-investment office, entertaining guests from abroad. Visitors told him about the outside world and whetted his appetite for freedom. So in August 1994 he, his brother Isaac and two other men crowded into a tiny two-seat motorized raft for a three-day voyage to America. Mr. Cohen left behind his wife, Lazara Brito Cohen, and his children, stepdaughter Yanelis, now 15, daughter Yamila, 11, and son Isaac, eight.

When Mr. Cohen became a U.S. resident in April 1996, he applied for and was granted U.S. visas for his family. Mrs. Cohen applied to the Cuban government for exit visas. Hearing nothing for a year, she began sending letters to Cuban officials, from Fidel Castro on down. Mr. Cohen produces a sheaf of photocopied responses on Cuban government letterhead, each informing his wife that her case is being referred to another agency. Mr. Cohen says even the evasive answers have stopped since Mr. Castro made Elian's case a case celebre.

Mrs. Cohen's experience can't be chalked up to mere bureaucratic inefficiency. When she tried to enroll Yanelis in high school in 1998, the school director told her that teens with foreign immigration visas are not permitted to study beyond junior high. Mrs. Cohen also has received menacing unsigned notes slipped under her front door. "Forget about leaving Cuba. You will never leave Cuba," one said. Declared another: "Your husband has a wife in the U.S." She once showed one of the notes to a bureaucrat at the immigration office. He read it and smiled.

Another time, a man with a government ID card appeared at Mrs. Cohen's door. "We want to help you," he said—and then tried to seduce her. She rebuffed his advances and threw him out.

"Every time we see the hope of living like every other family, it's not in the near future," Mr. Cohen says. "My wife and three children are hostage of the regime."